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THE

# HALLMARK

United States Air Force Security Agency



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POWER  
NEEDS

TECHNICAL  
SKILL

HIGHER PAY  
BETTER  
HOUSING

FUTURE

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# THE HALLMARK



Vol. 3 No. 11 November 1970

*Published monthly in support of U.S.  
Army information objectives*

## In this issue

"Exotic Dancer"	1
ALL-VOL Army—Problem or Panacea?	2
Spotlight	4
The Ivy and the Green	5
Pass in Review	7
Miller Man—From 8th RRFS Again	8
With a Little Help from Her Friends	10
You and the Reserve—the Facts	11
Missed Persons Bureau	12
R and R Report	13
Of Landlords and Leases	14
Hall of Fame	17
Vint Hill Housing Gap	17



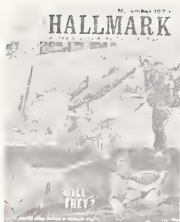
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**OUR COVER**—The All-Vol Army, a pipe dream for the future or an impending reality? On page 2, **Hallmark** takes a closer look at just what it means and just who will be affected.

## Our Thing—Relevancy

Relevancy is the "in" word today, and perhaps rightly so. It is certainly evident in the growing concern most Americans exhibit toward pollution and all the other issues that bear on the quality of life in our society—now and in the future.

And it is not surprising that the relevancy issue has cropped up in military circles, for as General William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff, puts it, the American military establishment is "a mirror of America itself, reflecting what is good and what is bad."

Already the Department of the Army is actively applying the test of relevancy to its Command Information program. General Westmoreland advises commanders all down the line to spend less time on the traditional Veterans Day-message-type of material. He recommends greater concentration on today's issues and other timely—not necessarily controversial—subjects that young Americans in the service discuss among themselves.

Race relations, drugs, dissent in the military, health hazards in smoking, manpower phase-downs—these are precisely the subjects about which servicemen deserve current and authoritative information, the Army Chief of Staff emphasizes.

And these subjects reflect the new horizons on which **The Hallmark** recently set its sights in a bid to become more meaningful. We hope some glimmer of this came through in our last three issues.

Oh, you're still going to get all the latest USASA news and features. But we will also try to include informative, thought-provoking material on the issues and subjects you want covered. Just tell us what they are—and what **you** think about them too.

Take, for instance, the all-volunteer Army question. The page two and three feature in this issue was type set before General Westmoreland made his speech to the AUSA last month. Even so, our treatment of this subject is timely, and we hope, objective.

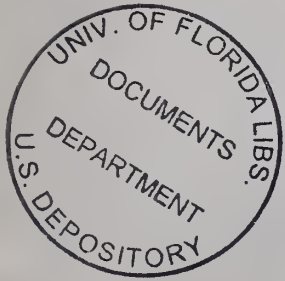
Perhaps even more relevant to you though is a piece discussing how you will probably end up fulfilling your Reserve obligation. Or, how about an article dealing with how you can attend college while you are still in the service?

We could go on. But we'd rather you did. Turn the pages. Our articles speak louder than our editorials.

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# 301st Battalion Goes Through Paces with "Exotic Dancer"



It has been confirmed, the rumor was true. The men of the 301st ASA Battalion were definitely seen in the company of an exotic dancer. Much to the chagrin of the men of the 301st, the dancer was not the hip-swiveling, jewel-in-the-navel, sultry brunette type but the airmobile, men-in-war, practical exercise type.

The exercise, Exotic Dancer, is the third in a series of joint field exercises sponsored by the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Command (CINCLANT). Members of the 301st were part of the 60,000 men from all services who took part in the carefully planned exercise.

Briefly, the scenario for the exercise was as follows: the mythical nation of the Blue had been invaded by the similarly contrived nation of the Red. The 82d Airborne Division conducted an airborne assault in conjunction with an amphibious-heliborne assault by the Marines, landing in the Croatan National Forest and the vicinity of Camp Lejeune, respectively. These two ground elements were to link up and defeat the enemy.

Although it contributed only 177 men to the exercise, the 301st ASA Battalion played a significant role in the field problem by supporting the XVIII Airborne Corps and the 82d Airborne Division as well as providing a team to support the make-believe nation of the Red. The principal 301st elements deployed were the HQ and HQ Company, the 358th and parts of the 370th and 376th companies.

While most of the 301st was trucked into the simulated war zone, an 11-man team participated in the airborne assault with the 3d Brigade of the 82d Airborne. The team comprised of men from the 358th and HQ companies was led by Lieutenant Colonel Darrell R. Arena, commander of the 301st.

The purpose of the exercise was to provide training in the preparation and execution of contingency plans, and to train commanders and their staffs in joint operations. It did just that. It was a complete test of the 301st's capabilities. Every piece of command and control communication equipment was used during the exercise. It met exacting requirements from the corps down to brigade level while providing support on a 24-hour basis.

Conversely, the exercise was not all work. Many men found time for swimming, softball or volleyball. A few units were treated to hot showers and free movies.

In retrospect, the consensus of all who participated in the exercise was that its success was not so much in what was actually done but in problems which it pointed out, problems which can be anticipated and corrected in subsequent performances.

# Problem or Panacea?

**Zero-in on the zero-draft idea in this survey of a problem that affects every American.**

**Something** is going to be done with this hot subject. The national sentiment on the draft issue is running at an all time high. One recent Gallup poll indicates that as much as 71 per cent of the American public favors the abolishment of the 20-year-old draft system.

One of President Nixon's campaign promises was to work toward a solution of this perplexing problem. He has conveyed these feelings to Selective Service Director, Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, the only man in public office trying to work himself out of a job. Both agree that as long as the draft exists, there will be inequities.

But what can be done? The problem is multi-faceted and intricate . . . the solution can only be as complex.

When President Nixon commissioned the blue-ribbon panel headed by former Defense Secretary Thomas S. Gates, the concept of an all-volunteer Army took on the proportions of a two-fisted panacea. The idea was romantic to some, nightmarish to others—but to most—it seemed the best answer to eliminating the draft.

After the commission's findings were revealed in April, political columnists, defense experts, housewives and every 19-year-old in the country had glimmers of hope. Upon closer scrutiny, however, the all-volunteer Army seems a distant reality at best. What stands in its way? Why not an All-Vol Army?

Here are some of the problems. Currently, says Assistant Secretary of the Army William K. Brehm, "Only 40 per cent of the men who enlist in the Army . . . are true volunteers. The others enlist because they expect to be drafted."

Where will the manpower come from to support an active duty roster of 2.5 million? When so many (60 per cent, as implied by Mr. Brehm) are draft induced, what will happen when there is no inducement? Recognizing the high attrition rate currently suffered by the services leads to the

question of how to keep those men trained in skills the civilian economy needs and will pay for.

An even bigger problem is getting enough volunteers for the tough and nasty combat jobs.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) Roger T. Kelly says that only five per cent of the men voluntarily enlisting in the Army now choose the infantry and other combat fields. Brehm puts that figure at four per cent: "They only amount to approximately 300 a month. That's 300 out of a total 7,500."

In trying to overcome one obstacle, a dozen other hurdles pop up. Questions on higher pay, better housing, expanded educational opportunities—all turn into complexities with ramifications that stagger the most earnest would-be draft abolisher.

The Gates Commission recommended an immediate switch to a volunteer force, with all its inherent pay increases and benefits. The cost was estimated as a \$2.7 billion addition to the Defense budget. That figure, however, received especially close scrutiny and considerable debate in Congress. A considerable body of opinion in the Senate holds that, at best, the Gates estimate is a conservative one.

The President, without disavowing the report, instead urged Congress to overhaul the present draft situation. One result is the 20-per cent pay hike for first-term enlisted men (under two years) expected next January. He has also tasked the Army with modifying and improving other aspects of service life in order to attract more volunteers. If these inducements prove fruitful, the draft could sooner or later be abolished.

The President's reaction to the recommendations of the Gates Commission seems to indicate hesitancy rather than rejection. The all-vol idea has not been discarded, just shelved until the wrinkles can be ironed out.

The biggest kink in the fabric is the guaranteed assurance that the defense manpower needs will be met after switching to a volunteer force.

Dr. Tarr hints that Vietnam will have to end before realistic appraisals can be made. "There is so much disillusionment, animosity and pressure . . . against our policies in Southeast Asia," Tarr says, "that it is very difficult to give our recruitment a decent chance."

With Vietnam out of the way (or on the way out) the latest modifications to the selective service system will receive more attention from recruitment watchers.

The Selective Service Director is actively working to in-



sure complete randomness in the lottery method. What the lottery does for draft eligibles is reduce what used to be four, five or more years of anxiety—to a year or less. Now that it has become clearer (and sooner) than ever before as to *who* goes, “there is a diminishing inducement to enlist,” Tarr says. While the pressure is taken off the majority of the nation’s youth, the pressure is on the system to come up with the needed enlistments.

A full-scale recruiting campaign will be necessary to advertise the sweeping reforms and financial increases that are slated for tomorrow’s Army. Not only will the inducements have to be high, but the conditions of career life and retirement benefits will also have to be more than satisfactory. Eliminating the petty irritants which currently dissuade some first termers from moving on to career status is another change which is fundamental to the relative success of an all-vol system.

So, just as Rome needed more than a day for completion, it will be a considerable time period before the draft is finally extinguished.

In the meantime, discussions about extending the draft beyond the expiration date of June 1971 are taking place. The present consensus is *not* to initiate the all-vol system until we have extricated ourselves from Vietnam. And, even after the draft is abolished, the retention of draft legislation and machinery is supported as a flexible means of meeting sudden increases in manpower requirements under emergency conditions.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird cannot “imagine that a volunteer force would be practical in a time of extensive military operations.”

There you have it. As the benefits of career military life are made more lucrative, all eyes will be on the number of volunteers and reenlistees. Instead of an immediate transition, the switch to an all-vol force will more than likely be slow and smooth. “Draft-zero,” is the Chief Executive’s term for it. This idea is less shocking to those observers who fear an “army of mercenaries,” or an “all black” military crew—distant threats to an immediate changeover.

Realistic appraisals will also be necessary to determine if zero-drafts will cripple the other services. Assistant Secretary Brehm states that “The draft induces a high percentage—about half—of the enlistments in the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps. Enlistments in the Army Reserve and National Guard are probably 70 per cent draft induced.”

There is no way of telling just how many men will enlist after the threat of the draft is eliminated.

Maybe an all volunteer force will never come about. *The National Observer* suggests that if legislation were enacted to prohibit all but volunteers from participating in frontline, Vietnam-type situations, the pressures to eliminate the draft might lessen. But this seems a remote alternative to draft-zero.

Whatever results from the current Senate debates and projected Army reforms, today’s active duty soldier will only benefit.

But, whether or not tomorrow’s Army will be *strictly* volunteer . . . is something only time will decide. ■

## Army Supports Zero Draft

Some *ex post facto* remarks by Army Chief of Staff General W. C. Westmoreland on the subject of the All-Volunteer Army. Delivered in an address to the AUSA on October 13, 1970, GEN Westmoreland’s words arrived too late to be incorporated in the preceding article. Below are some excerpts from that speech.

“I am announcing today that the Army is committed to an all-out effort in working toward a zero draft—a volunteer force. . . . We must eliminate unnecessary irritants and unattractive features of Army life where they exist. . . . We will not achieve our goal without the application of resources, and I mean money. We will need to increase our pay. And we will probably find that we must put our money primarily in those jobs which are most arduous and have the least application to civilian pursuits . . . the infantry, artillery, and armor. . . . Our Army is an organization of young people. Today the average age of those in the Army is less than 23 years. Over three-fourths of our enlisted strength has less than three years of service. The young men who are and will become our soldiers and junior officers have attitudes that differ from those of our older group of officers and noncommissioned officers. To ignore the social mores of this younger group is to blind ourselves to reality. Their values and attitudes need not necessarily be endorsed by Army leadership . . . yet we must recognize that they do exist. We must make Service life better understood by those who fill our ranks.

“We are reviewing all our policies and administrative procedures . . . Nothing is considered sacrosanct except where military order and discipline . . . the soul of the Army that insures success on the battlefield . . . are jeopardized . . . We will continue to hold to the principles that have traditionally guaranteed this Nation a loyal Army.”



(“General, I think this ALL-VOL thing needs more time.”)



### Comptroller



**Reimbursement for Rental Car Expenses**—All travelers authorized to rent cars for official business while on temporary duty will pay rental charges directly to the contractor. Travel advances for rental car expenses are authorized by AR 37-106 but charging them to the Government is out.

Individuals will be reimbursed for rental charges on travel vouchers if the vouchers contain a statement that the entire use of the rented car was for official travel or, provide specific itinerary and mileage for all nonofficial travel. The statement will be in the form of a signed certificate in the remarks section on the reverse side of the original copy of the travel voucher.



### What to Do When Shortchanged—

With the Agency's military-civilian pay and travel functions scattered among various non-Agency finance organizations (many located outside the areas occupied by the USASA), it's not too surprising when problems arise in pay, travel and other entitlements. Now, what can the short-changed individual do?

Although he can seek proper guidance through the appropriate finance support organization or his chain of command, circumstances may arise which prevent a satisfactory explanation for a particular pay action.

Agency personnel, therefore, are encouraged to submit their problems, informally but clearly stated, to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Comptroller, ATTN: Staff F&AO, U.S. Army Security Agency, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va. 22212.

### Personnel



### Combat Tax Exemption Extended—

According to the Treasury Department, combat tax exemption is extended to servicemen who, even though serving outside the Republic of Vietnam, come under the risk of hostile fire while supporting Vietnamese military operations. Eligible for combat-zone tax benefits are those who have served in Cambodia and Laos as well as aircrews who have qualified for hostile fire pay while supporting Vietnamese operations from such areas as Thailand and Okinawa.

Servicemen who qualified for hostile fire pay while supporting Vietnamese operations in Laos and Thailand will

be able to claim tax refunds for each of the past three calendar years. In some cases, refunds may be claimed for earlier periods.

A proposed income tax regulation eliminates combat-zone tax breaks for the following:

- Members who merely pass through the airspace over a combat zone.
- Individuals who make intransit stops or layovers at their own convenience without performing official temporary duty or otherwise qualifying for hostile fire pay.
- Persons who voluntarily enter combat zones while on leave.



### Proper Preparation for MOS Tests Im-

**portant**—Ever consider the effect results of testing administered under the Enlisted Evaluation System may have on an individual's career development? Should one strive to make a high score? Not only does an MOS evalua-

tion score determine whether or not an individual qualifies for Proficiency Pay but it also has a direct influence on his promotion, training, assignment and retention. A low score, indicating a person's deficiency in certain subject areas, can hinder his progress.

Since these annual examinations are so important, enlisted personnel who must take the tests should realize that it's in their own best interest to properly prepare for them.

### Management Information Systems



**New DCSMIS Takes Over**—Colonel William W. Higgins recently returned from the Republic of Vietnam where he served as commanding officer of the 509th Radio Research Group to assume the duties of Deputy Chief of Staff for Management Information

Systems. He replaces Colonel Lawton C. Rovegno who was assigned to the 509th.

Serving as Assistant DSMIS is Douglas F. Perthel, DAC.

### Research and Development



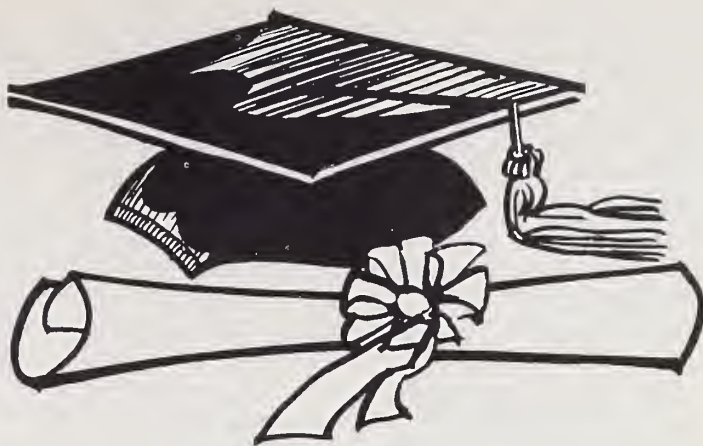
### Civilian Moves Up to Top Job—

Herbert S. Hovey Jr., Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development since July 1968, recently took over as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development. He replaces Colonel Jack F. Riggins.

Serving as the new ADCSR&D is Lieutenant Colonel Thomas McGregor.



# The Ivy and the Green



## *A number of ways to complete college and your military commitment - simultaneously*

Today, more than ever before, landing a good job and then moving up the ladder—military or civilian—is determined by the possession, or lack, of a college degree.

Department of Labor statistics show that some college schooling is fast becoming a requirement in the national labor force. While slightly over 13 per cent of the entire 1970 work force holds college degrees, the average jobholder has completed almost 13 years of schooling, indicating some college study.

The importance of education in the Armed Forces is evidenced by the high education levels already existent. Defense-wide, 73 per cent of all commissioned officers have college degrees, 91 per cent have completed some college work; 22 per cent of all enlisted personnel have completed some college work, and approximately two per cent have college degrees.

Whether one's educational goal in the military is getting that degree or getting as many credits toward it as possible, he can do so at very little cost to himself. The Army has over \$19 million budgeted for its educational programs, and nearly half is allotted for assistance to participants.

### **Degree Completion Program**

For the qualified officers and enlisted men who can complete bachelor degree requirements in 12 months or graduate degree requirements in one semester (or two quarters), the Degree Completion Program offers a great opportunity.

Also referred to as "Operation Bootstrap," this program is constantly being improved to make its benefits more readily available to the serviceman.

A recent policy change permits those who must attend school for 20 weeks or more to do so in a PCS rather than permissive temporary duty status. Under these conditions, the Army will pay all movement costs. Previously, many soldiers would not take advantage of the program because of moving expenses involved.

Participants in the Degree Completion Program are required to pay their own tuition and school expenses, but they receive regular pay and allowances while attending school.

Tuition assistance may be obtained, however, through the "In Service" provisions of the GI Bill for those who have completed two or more years active military service. Up to \$175 monthly may be granted for use toward education costs.

To apply, an officer must have completed at least three years continuous active service in officer status, while an enlisted man must have completed at least one but not more than 15 years active service (waivers may be granted to high-ranking NCOs with over 15 years service).

All applicants should have completed at least one overseas tour of duty prior to the time schooling begins and must agree to remain on active duty for two years following completion of degree requirements.

Interested enlisted personnel should submit applications (format is outlined in paragraph 11, AR 621-5) no later than 150 days prior to the beginning of school through normal command channels to The Adjutant General, ATTN: AGMG-G, Dept. of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20315, while officers should contact the Chief of Personnel Operations, ATTN: Appropriate Career Branch, DA.

### **College Level Exam Program**

It is possible for a serviceman to receive credit toward a college degree, even if he has never attended college.

This possibility exists through the College Level Examination Program (CLEP), a battery of tests which assesses a person's knowledge of fundamental concepts in five general subjects.

CLEP, offered by the College Entrance Examination Board, was established to enable individuals who have reached the college level of education in non-traditional

ways to assess the level of their achievement and to use the tests in seeking college credit and placement.

The American Council on Education (ACE) recommends that colleges and universities grant adults, both military and civilian, credit and advance standing for each of the tests (provided they are not duplicated in other credits).

ACE recommends that a person scoring in the top 25 per cent of those taking the tests be granted six semester hours for each of the tests, with the total amount of credit granted for all five tests not to exceed 30 semester hours, or the equivalent of one year of college study.

The test topics—English, social science and history, humanities, mathematics and natural sciences—are designed to widely cover the subjects involved. These tests do not attempt to measure one's outcome of courses, but his understanding of subject matter.

Although some 500 colleges and universities are awarding credit on the basis of these tests, each institution makes its own decisions about how to use and interpret the scores.

Since July 1, 1965, when the program was initiated, over 703,000 general exams have been administered by the CEEB. A survey of 44,000 servicemen who took the exams during the program's first 18 months of existence showed that their scores fell within the range recommended by the Commission of Accreditation of Service Experience for CLEP credit. Some 24,000 ranked above the freshman level, although only 4,200 had had actual college training beyond that level.

USAFI, working in conjunction with CEEB, provides these tests to most Army Education Centers, grades them and reports the results to the examinee and to any institutions of his choice.

Interested servicemen should contact their education adviser and write the college or university involved to determine if the examinations are accepted for credit.

### Officer Undergrad Degree Program

This opportunity includes up to two years attendance at an accredited college or university while drawing full pay and allowances, to include permanent change of station allowances. Costs of tuition, textbooks and supplies must be paid by the individual.

To be eligible, one must meet this criteria: he must have completed not less than two nor more than seven years active commissioned service at the time of entry in school; he must be a reservist serving in a voluntary or indefinite category or be Regular Army status prior to being accepted into the program; he must pursue a degree which is at-

tainable in two years or less, and it must be generally related to his branch duties; and he must agree to accept an active obligation, upon completion of schooling, of two years for each year of schooling, but not less than three years in any event.

Selections for this program are made by the career branches of the Officer Personnel Directorate. Military performance and service potential are primary factors for selection. Interested officers may volunteer for consideration by writing their career branches.

### Enlisted Civil Schooling Program

The Enlisted Civil Schooling Program provides enlisted personnel the opportunity to attend an accredited college or university for up to two years as a full-time student.

All tuition costs are paid in full by the Army, and those selected for this program enjoy full duty and pay status while attending school. Additionally, the Army allows up to \$100 for other miscellaneous expenses, such as books and typing costs, including thesis production.

To apply, one must have completed half of at least a two-year tour of duty and be able to finish the schooling before his 35th birthday. He must also agree to remain in the Army two years for each year, or partial year, he attends school using Army financing.

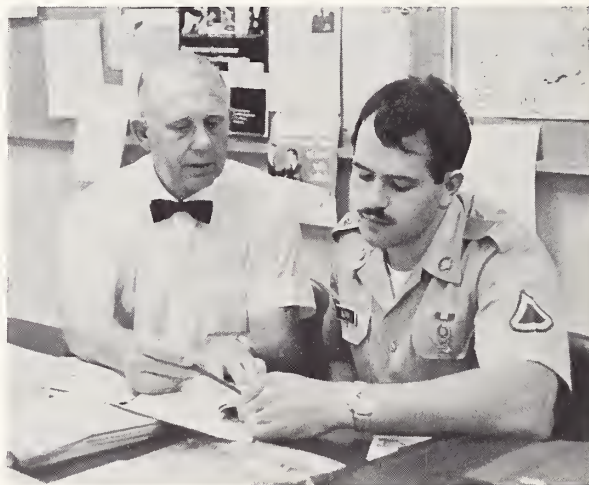
The education adviser will help interested personnel make the necessary arrangements.

### Resident College Training

Colleges near Army posts generally offer night courses for soldiers, and some have branches on installations—even overseas—where regular college professors serve as instructors, teaching a wide variety of subjects.

At Fort Monroe, Va., for example, about 100 persons—25 enlisted—are enrolled in undergraduate programs on nearby campuses. Eighteen officers, including a brigadier general, are working toward master in education degrees at the College of William and Mary.

The Army pays 75 per cent of all tuition costs, which vary at the participating institutions from \$3 to \$75 per quarter or semester hour. The serviceman pays for textbooks and any special fees. Also, 47 colleges offer courses at reduced rates for military personnel.



(Cont'd on page 16)





# pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents



Seconds after LTC Darrell R. Arena administered the oath of reenlistment to SFC John W. Graham III, he obligingly held the door for the latter's 45th airborne jump. Behind the CO, 2LT John McKinnon waits in turn to make his first jump.

## North Carolina

**Ft. Bragg**—Re-up in the air? "Why not" says Sergeant First Class John W. Graham III of the 301st USASA Battalion (Abn Corps).

And he ought to know for not long ago, SFC Graham was the first in the 301st to reenlist while airborne, just seconds before making his 45th jump.

Administering the oath to the eight-year paratrooper was the battalion's commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Darrell R. Arena.

## ZOT Award

**San Angelo, Texas**—It could be said that the San Angelo/Goodfellow area is unhealthy for veterans, but we hesitate to level that accusation. Nevertheless, evidence to that effect does exist.

For example: In San Angelo recently, the Veterans of Foreign Wars (Post 1815) thanked Goodfellow AFB for its contributions and cooperation with the VFW. So far so good—however, in presenting a certificate of recognition, the VFW cited the base's assistance in furnishing "firing squads and burial details for area veterans."

Nice . . . very nice. (Uh—to *where* did you say you were going to retire?)

## Virginia

**Arlington Hall Station**—Happiness is having a son enlist for service with a command you've been in for 22 years.

The lucky man is Lieutenant Colonel J. Frank Morris, deputy commanding officer of the USASA Combat Developments Activity. And when the day arrived for his son to take the oath of enlistment, dad was right there, ready and proud to administer it to him.



"I, James R. Morris, . . ."—Normally, enlisting in USASA is not particularly newsworthy. But it's not everyone who gets sworn in by his dad—in this case, LTC J. Frank Morris.

Private James R. Morris, upon completion of basic training at Ft. Jackson, S.C., will report to the US ASATC&S, Ft. Devens, Mass.

## Hawaii

**Helemano**—Brigadier General Herbert E. Wolff assumed command of US ASA Pacific in a formal ceremony held Aug. 25.

Beginning his military career as an enlisted man with the Infantry in 1943, the 45-year-old general received a battlefield commission during the World War II Luzon Campaign in 1945. An expert Combat Infantryman and master parachutist, General Wolff has served 20 months in Korea and two tours of duty in Vietnam.

Before assuming his present post, General Wolff was in command of the Capital Military Assistance Command and the Capital Military Advisory Team in Saigon.

## Massachusetts

**Ft. Devens**—It may be that Private First Class Norman R. Gremore, a student at USASATC&S, can stake his claim to being the first Army-clad member of a class graduating from a public high school.

A native of Howell, Mich., where he attended the Howell Senior High School, Norman enlisted in the Agency last February. Before enlisting, however, he had completed his studies and accumulated enough credits to graduate.

When commencement exercises were held last June, PFC Gremore was granted leave to graduate with his class.

Amid the caps and gowns, the Army greens never looked better.



Howell, Mich.—PFC Norman R. Gremore receives his high school diploma in the uniform of the United States Army.



## Another Miller Contest Falls To 8th RRFS



It's getting to be a habit with the men of the 8th Radio Research Field Station. It seems as though they have a lock on providing winners to the annual Miller High Life Beer Company contest, "The Miller Man."

Last year 8th RRFS Specialist 4 Henry Connolly Jr., walked off with the honors and his choice of three pretty girls (See HALLMARK, February 1970). This year first prize was copped by Specialist 4 Alan Hess who traded his jungle fatigues, his buddies and his Phu Bai surroundings for a new wardrobe, a gaggle of models and bunnies and a 12-day, all-expenses-paid vacation at the Playboy Club in Jamaica.

No one probably recalls on which of those endless Vietnam evenings Hess filled out the contest entry blank while soaking up some suds with his friends.

And no one was more surprised than Hess four months later when he received a trans-Pacific phone call informing him that he was the ideal Miller Man.

With the help of a hastily-arranged administrative leave, Hess winged his way\* to Miami where he was to meet the three Floridian models of whom he was to take his pick.





There was Suzanne Stewart—svelte, long chestnut hair, dark flashing eyes; Vicki Baker—vivacious, blue-eyed blonde, well constructed; and Kathy Witt—deep brown eyes, auburn hair and a smile unmatched by any in Phu Bai.

Utilizing all the Army training and personal ingenuity he could summon, Hess made the only logical choice—he picked all three.

Next stop—Ocho Rios, Jamaica, home of one of the Playboy Club's latest and most lavish hideaways. Accompanying Hess on the trip was Specialist 5 John M. Ramos, the manager of the enlisted men's club where Hess originally filled out his entry blank.

And how do you think Hess spent his Jamaica idyl—resting on the beaches while being fed grapes and casabas by the bountiful bunnies? Not a chance.

For the next 12 days, Hess made a movie—a promotional one for Miller's about his Jamaican adven-

*\* It is unknown if Hess flew via commercial carrier or under his own steam.*

(Cont'd on page 16)



# With a Little Help from Her

## Friends



Mrs. Patricia Pagni extends warm thanks to the six USASAPAC volunteer counselors. From left: SP5 J.W. Carpenter, SP5 R. Blank, SSG G.N. Yoshizawa, SGT L.C. Allen, Mrs. Pagni, SP6 E.W. Miller and SSG J.C. Simmons.

For a while, it looked as though her idea would never get off the drawing board. As director of the Leeward Oahu (Hawaii) YMCA, Mrs. Patricia Pagni had all the ingredients but one. The basic plan—a two-week summer camp for underprivileged boys; the location—a wilderness camp at Palama-Uka; and 35 youngsters. All she needed were the six USASAPAC men who volunteered to act as counselors. When they did, her idea became a reality.

The Helemano Headquarters granted two weeks administrative leave to Specialist 6 Ed Miller, Staff Sergeants John Simmons and Gary Yoshiyama, Specialists 5 Bob Blank and Jerry Carpenter and Sergeant Lloyd Allen.

USASAPAC, aside from granting the “counselors” the necessary time off, also provided much needed mess and athletic equipment and an electric generator.

With Ed Miller selected as the head counselor, the six men and 35 boys began their highly memorable experience.



A hike through the woods meant looking for survival foods. With Mrs. Pagni bringing home-cooked meals every night, the “survival” foods turned into deliciously unique desserts.

*Recipe for  
Wilderness Camp  
Includes  
Magic Ingredient  
from Helemano*



Counselor Lloyd Allen shares the wisdom of his years with the youngsters of the wilderness camp. Rap sessions were an important part of the two-week-long camp.

As soon as they arrived at the thickly grown, jungled mountain area overlooking Oahu's north shore, the USASA men began their program of daily PT, football clinics, sportsmanship classes, camp crafts, hiking and rappelling, water safety and survival techniques.

Under the adult supervision, the boys learned to prepare meals from the “survival” foods gathered from nut and fruit trees, taro roots, poi and leaf plants.

For all involved, some of the most enjoyable times were at night when the men conducted campfire “rap” sessions. To the boys, especially the fatherless ones, it was their first exposure to mature adult attitudes on such topics as drugs, alcohol and sex.

The camp was deemed a complete success. Camp Ranger Robert Rego of the Palama-Uka settlement commented, “It was the best camp I've seen in many years. The organization and cleanliness . . . was superb.”

(Mrs. Pagni is the wife of 1LT D. A. Pagni, USASAPAC Physical Security Officer.)



**Y**ou say you're coming off active duty in the near future and you're not sure of your reserve obligation. Well, contrary to popular belief, your military obligation does not end with your ETS.

The Defense Department points out that most soldiers incur a military obligation of six years when they enter the Armed Forces, and that a combination of active duty and service in the Ready Reserve and Standby Reserve may be used to fulfill that obligation.

Unless an active-duty tour of six or more years has been served, some portion of the obligation must be served upon return to civilian life.

### Reserve Categories

This Reserve obligation can be served both in the Ready Reserve and in the Standby Reserve.

Ready Reservists are subject to active duty in time of war or national emergency proclaimed by the President or Congress. They are assigned to organizations and take part in regular training programs for which they are paid. Incidentally, all members of the National Guard are in units of the Ready Reserve.

The Ready Reserve is, in turn, divided into two categories: Selected Reserve and Individual Ready Reserve.

### Selected Reserve

The Selected Reserve consists of members of the National Guard and Reserve units who have volunteered. They are required to take part in periodic training drills and an annual active-duty training period, following six months of basic training and AIT.

A former serviceman with a remaining Reserve obligation can by law be placed involuntarily with the Selected Reserve. Defense Department policy, however, provides that an individual

who (1) has served two years on active duty, (2) has been wounded in action, or (3) has served on active duty in a combat zone will *not* be involuntarily assigned to the Selected Reserve.

However, there are exceptions. One example is the individual who has incurred by separate agreement an obligation for such service. Another occurs when a Reserve vacancy cannot otherwise be filled.

### Individual Ready Reserve

The Individual Ready Reserve is a pool of reservists not organized into units. They are primarily former servicemen who have two or more years on active duty. Individual Ready Re-

servists are subject to being ordered to active duty for training for a period of either two weeks or 30 days annually. Some, however, are never again called to active duty.

Upon completion of five years of satisfactory active and Reserve service, these individuals with prior service are eligible for transfer to the Standby Reserve.

### Standby Reserve

Standby Reservists are on inactive status and have no mandatory training requirement, but may be called to active duty in a national emergency or after a declaration of a state of war by Congress.

### The System

And now, let's briefly explain how the Reserve system works. Normally, the two-year draftee has a two-year Ready Reserve membership ahead, and then a transfer to a Standby Reserve unit for the final two years of his six years of service.

He has a 90-day readjustment period after active duty during which participation in training is not required. During the first 60 days of this period he can shop around for a National Guard or Reserve unit within commuting distance of his home, if they have a space for him.

If the transferee from active to Reserve status does not find a Reserve home by the 61st day, the U.S. Army Administration Center, St. Louis, may assign him to a unit in his area. If there is none within traveling distance, or if there is no opening for a man with his particular MOS, the center may assign him to the U.S. Army Reserve Control, the pool of reservists who cannot take the regular weekly Reserve training. This control group has 15 days' annual training, or, 45 days' total training in three years.

But the enlisted man who completes

# Will He Still Have Reserve Meetings to Attend?

## When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again...

two years' active service and then goes into a Reserve unit has to take unit training for only two years. If a unit assignment is not available, he remains in the USAR Control Group until the fifth anniversary of his combined active and Reserve service. He attends only 48 four-hour training sessions plus 15 days of annual training.

### Reserve Officers

Officers commissioned through the ROTC Program, Officer Candidate School, or direct appointment are required to complete a total of five years active duty and Ready Reserve.

Officers who have two but less than three years' active duty must participate in a Ready Reserve unit, if available, until the fifth anniversary date of appointment or initial enlistment.

If the officer does not voluntarily affiliate with a Reserve unit, he may be mandatorily assigned by the U.S. Army Administration Center to either an Army Security-USAR or NON-AS-USAR unit. Mandatory assignments take precedence over requests submitted for a mobilization designation. However, an officer who is assigned a mobilization designation cannot be involuntarily reassigned to a Reserve unit.

ROTC graduates who have been granted numerous delays from active duty for graduate studies or other reasons must serve in a Ready Reserve unit for two years after release from active duty. In many instances this will extend the individual's obligation beyond six years.

The officer who completes three years on active duty will be transferred to USAR Control Group without participation for two years unless he elects to be assigned to a Reserve unit.

Turning back to the enlisted man within the Agency, we find that the individual who enlists for a four-year tour does not incur a Ready Reserve obligation upon release from active duty. Unless he elects to be assigned to a Reserve unit, he will be transferred to the Standby Reserve until he completes his six-year military commitment.

At the time of separation, whether there is a Reserve obligation to fulfill

or not, the possibilities of a Reserve career should be considered and its advantages understood.

The reservist receives regular promotions and a day's pay of grade held for each four-hour training assembly attended, plus a day's pay for each of the 15 days served in annual field training.

By staying with his Ready Reserve unit after the obligated tour is over, a man continues to train with the same outfit and stays with them in the event they are called up by a Congressional declaration of national emergency or war.

Then, after 20 years of combined active and Reserve duty, the Reserve careerist starts to receive retirement

pay at age 60, together with such lifelong benefits as PX and commissary privileges and medical service equal to that of the Regular Army retiree.

If you still aren't sure how you stand with your Reserve commitment, perhaps the Department of Defense pamphlet, "Once A Veteran," and an accompanying supplement updating it, will help to clear up any doubt you might have about your obligation.

Or, you may address any questions concerning your Reserve commitments to: Commanding General, U.S. Army Security Agency, ATTN: IAFOR-PR, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va., 22212.



Interest in this column runs high at Arlington Hall Station so with the help of our good readers, let's find out the whereabouts of more Agency retirees.

In Virginia, Colonel **James Draper**, DCSOPS, and Lieutenant Colonel **Thomas K. Galleher**, ODCSSEC, are insurance and real estate salesmen in Fairfax; Major **Charles J. Mason**, OACofS, G3, is now chief of the Research & Development Division, US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, Charlottesville; Sergeant Major **Regis F. McCloskey** is in charge of the golf complex at Ft. Belvoir; and, Master Sergeant **Carlos A. Hoffman** is manager of a drug store in Richmond.

With the Federal Government are Lieutenant Colonel **Herman J. Michaeles**, ODCSCOM, a management analyst with the US Army Materiel Command, and Lieutenant Colonel **William H. Garrett** and Major **Bobby J. Darrah**, ODCSOPS, employees of the National Security Agency, the former in Germany and the latter at

Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

When it comes to brotherly love, Master Sergeant **George Chappel** not only found it in Philadelphia, Pa., but a job with IBM as well.

Colorado offered employment to Master Sergeants **Fred Pruitt** in the Education Office at Fort Carson, and **Paul Tobin** in the Denver Post Office.

In California, former Chief of Staff, CUSASAPAC and CO of USASAFS Two Rock Ranch, Colonel **Robert T. Walker** is with the Paradise Chamber of Commerce, while Master Sergeant **Vincent Angulo** works for a private firm in Mountain View.

Enjoying a second career in Washington, Lieutenant Colonel **Horace L. Gaylord**, ODCSOPS, is employed by the municipal government of Spokane.

For Sergeant Major **Joseph C. Bel-leau**, it's tight lines and clear sights in the streams and woods of Wisconsin whenever he can break away from selling real estate in Green Bay.

To WOJG **Roy Huelsenkamp**, Mena, Ark., is the place to retire and enjoy it.





These handsome fellows are not Halloween trick-or-treaters but honest-to-goodness cowboys. Miles from home but home on the Berlin range are (from left): Jay McReynolds, Bob Gilbert, Fred Kaiser, Bob Pond, Mike Marus, Zane Leslie and Dan Wilson.

### Bronc Bustin'

**Berlin, Germany**—Although the scene looked much like a cattle ranch in Texas, the setting for this rodeo was the 11th annual German-American Volkfest in Berlin.

All of the cowboys shown above are members of FS Berlin. In the 17 days of the Volkfest, these transplanted cowpokes put on 60 performances. It was the first time many in the German audience had ever seen a real rodeo, but to the participants, all of whom are semi-pros in civilian life, it was nice to be back in the saddle.

In the future, hopes are for a Berlin rodeo association and maybe even a trip to Spain for the European Rodeo Finals.



**Hqs Co, 313th RR Bn**, after finishing the season with an 18-1 record, took the best-of-five Nha Trang slow-pitch softball tourney in three straight games. They are, from left (standing): Bill Padgett, Dennis Grigar, Bob Balta, Frank Henderson, Roy Arnaud, Don Sinz; (Kneeling): Dave Dostie, Harry McCracken, Larry Slater, Glen Hopkins, Randy Carpenter.

### Football

**Hakata, Japan**—A second quarter explosion blew up the season opener at Hakata last month. For the Navy representatives, the Dolphins, it was a very serious incident. For the victorious Rams of FS Hakata, the blast was enough to propel them into the league lead.

The Navy scored first when quarterback Paul Bryan lofted an 18-yard floater to split-end Jim O'Brien. After a successful 2-point conversion, the score was 8-0.

The gun shot ending the first quarter served more as a blasting cap than a punctuation mark. On the second play of the period, Army QB Ron



**Hakata QB Ron Abram** sprints through the left side against the Dolphins (Navy). The Rams won their season opener, 22-8.

Abram tossed the ball 16 yards to right end Jim Norman and the big fella scampered 20 more yards to paydirt. Three ineffectual Navy plays later, the Rams scored again, this time after a blocked punt on the Dolphin 3-yard line. One quick pitch-out and the score was 14-8.

A pass interception set up the third Ram score, a 48-yard TD toss from Abram to Norton.

Neither team mounted much of an attack in the second half as a bright sun and near 90-degree temperatures seemed to drain more than perspiration from the pad-clad athletes.

Final score: Rams 22, Dolphins 8.

# Of Landlords and Leases, Of Penthouses and Pads

**A Directory on How  
to Hunt Down a  
Suitable Apartment**

## Part II of “Shelter & the Serviceman”

*Lieutenant Joel Freeman knew what he was looking for. Fresh out of college and stationed in the Washington, D.C. area, Freeman planned on setting up a bachelor's pad that would make even Hugh Hefner look like a piker.*

*Then he found the ideal place. Modern high-rise, spacious rooms, tennis courts, chip and putt course, swimming pool, shady surroundings, five minutes from work and plenty of bikini-clad lovelies languishing in the sun. It didn't take 10 minutes for him to sign a year-long lease. And it didn't take the Army 36 hours to discover Freeman had unwittingly leased an apartment in a complex that had been banned by the military for practicing discrimination.*

*Legally, Freeman was bound to honor the contract. Militarily, he was bound not to live in that apartment.*

*Lieutenant Freeman had fallen into a trap—one of many an unwary apartment hunter can stumble upon.*

*Not that there's not a great deal to be said for apartment living, there is—if you know what to look for. Perhaps this second of two installments on “Shelter and the Serviceman” can point the way through some of the pitfalls.*

Not too surprisingly, not everyone is ready to “settle down.” What with the sky-spiraling expenses of buying and maintaining a home, not everyone can afford to. For the military bachelor, the young marrieds, retired couples and even families with kids, apartment living can be the ideal answer for those who can't afford a house and for those willing to sacrifice the pleasure of owning land for the pleasure of not having to care for it.

The decision is yours, but since the last issue of *Hallmark* took you house hunting, this time we'll tour through prospective apartments.

It's a wise man who comes ahead of his family to track down his future, if only temporary, abode. If you can afford it, bring the wife but leave the kids home. They'll tire quickly and you might have to knock on many doors before you find the place that's just right.

The first place to go is to your post or area off-post housing referral service. Every post over 500 personnel has one although areas like Washington, D.C., where there are numerous installations in a relatively small space often have a consolidated office that services all surrounding posts.

At the referral office, you will find numerous and detailed listings of all apartments in the area that pass DOD standards of sanitation, honesty and non-discriminatory practices. Free use of phones at the referral service helps you find out if vacancies occur at the apartments whose literature interests you. Referral offices also give a hand with interpreting leases, finding schools for dependent children and even occasionally finding jobs for military wives.

### Something with a View?

After you thumb through available card catalogues and select those apartments that interest you, plot them on maps made available to you and plan your investigation logically rather than speed back and forth across town all week.

Now the hunt is on. Only a few stops will tell you: . . . Garden apartments are generally peopled by families and kids; high-rises to a lesser degree. Consequently, high rises tend to be quieter.

. . . High-rises charge extra for every floor you go up. Views are nice—if you have the price.

. . . Furnished apartments cost more than unfurnished ones and you often can get by for less by renting both an unfurnished apartment and some furniture. Much of leased furniture, however, looks as though it had been lifted from a motel room.

The discerning apartment-seeker asks the resident manager just which utilities are included in the rent. This varies. In certain townhouses, none are. In other places, all are. If you are being led through an unvacated apart-



ment, find out to whom that air conditioner belongs.

If it concerns you, query if they'll allow pets and/or children.

Roaches don't count as pets and plenty of apartments—old and new—allow them to flourish. Open a kitchen cupboard and see if you can spot one making a broken-field dash for a cranny. Can you see roach droppings? If so and if that doesn't discourage you on what otherwise might be THE apartment, get a written pledge in your lease that the place will be debugged.

Do you like the place? Talk to some of your prospective neighbors. See if they are satisfied. Are they content with laundry facilities? Is there adequate parking. Are repairs made quickly? Is the place noisy?

### What Would Della Say?

Prior to signing any lease, you can expect three things. The place will be painted (probably the same color—you have little choice here), it will be cleaned up, and it will be available on the date the manager pledged it to you. Failure to meet any of these expectations is reason enough to break off the lease, although that can be a little hard to do since they are holding your deposit and since it would be a major inconvenience for you to start the hunt again.

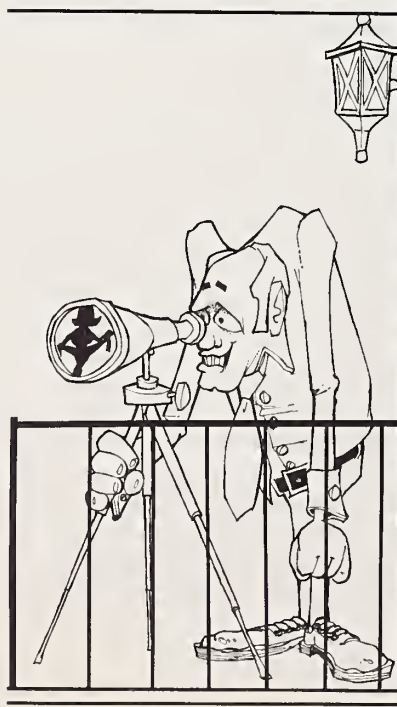
Finally comes the lease. *Never, never, never* sign anything unless you have a degree in law or never missed an episode of "Perry Mason." Get the Judge Advocate's office or a private lawyer to glance through it. Is a military clause of some sort included? Remember, there is no standard military clause per se among building owners. The post legal assistance office will supply a military clause to be enclosed in your lease if you desire. In any case, just make sure that you can be released from your contractual obligation if you get orders moving you elsewhere. You'll have to pay some sort of forfeit normally. Usually this will be your deposit which is generally the equivalent of one month's rent.

Landlords demand a deposit so they can be sure you'll take relatively good care of your apartment. When you are ready to leave, the manager will go through your apartment deducting sums from your deposit for every damage he spots. Therefore, be sure to include in your lease a description of any damages that already exist in the apartment. That way you don't end up paying for someone else's destruction.

Also, be sure the place is cleaned up. Sergeant Skip Carlton and his wife just packed up and left their place as it was when he ETSed. The apartment manager sent a cleaning woman up to the vacated pad to clean out the stove and scrub down the bathroom. He then deducted the cost of the cleaner (\$35) from the Carlton's deposit. MORAL: Leave a place as clean as you found it. Often you'll find it cheaper to employ someone to clean up rather than letting the manager do the hiring after you've gone.

Standard lease time is one year. You can get shorter

(Cont'd on page 16)







## Miller Man . . .

(Cont'd from page 9)

tures. (You might see it sometime soon as an accompanying short feature at your post theatre.)

The hours were arduous. Several mornings it meant getting up at 4 a.m. On some evenings, the cameras were still grinding at midnight. Yet, despite all the work, Hess got in plenty of swimming, water skiing, sailing, horseback riding and even some scuba diving.

And when he tired of the company of his personal feminine jackpot, Hess dated several of the Playboy girls.

Needless to say, once the dream trip ended, Hess was sent home to Syracuse, Kan., for a week's rest before being returned to the rigors of Vietnam.

A new Miller Man contest is now under way with an entry deadline of November 30. If you are a member of the 8th RRFs, it's your duty to enter. If not, forget it. Apparently this contest belongs to the men of Phu Bai. ■

It's obvious SP4 Hess is a broad-minded individual. He allowed all three of these lovelies to accompany him to Jamaica.  
(Photo: John Kimberly)

## Landlords . . .

(Cont'd from page 15)

leases in some areas but they cost correspondingly more. Find out what the situation on the lease will be after the first year is out. Many apartments will then let you continue your lease on a month to month basis, demanding only 30 days' notice before you leave.

Check about insurance. Are you covered by the building's insurance? If a fire starts in your apartment, will you be sued or is it covered in the insurance? Some apartment complexes offer insurance coverage for a few dollars more. Others will recommend local insurance agents who can provide this type of coverage.

Throughout your entire apartment experience, remember you've got a strong right arm with your local off-post housing referral service. Anytime while you are looking, leasing or living in a place and run into trouble, contact your housing referral man. A military referral agent will be glad to act as a mediator in any landlord-leasee dispute and often, the mere presence of a military authority is enough to prod recalcitrant landlords into solving your problem.

And whatever happened to Lieutenant Freeman, the unlucky fellow who found himself stuck at the beginning of this story? The apartment building owners let him off the hook rather than face a showdown with the Army. Still, Freeman lost his deposit and had to go through the bother of finding another place to live and moving all of his goods. It was one of hundreds of impositions you can avoid if you will simply see your post housing referral officer before you strike out on your own. ■

## Ivy and Green . . .

(Cont'd from page 5)

### Correspondence Courses

College work is also available through correspondence courses. In cooperation with U.S. Armed Forces Institute, many colleges and universities offer an extremely wide selection of accredited courses to servicemen.

A participant enrolls through USAFI in the college he selects, but his papers are corrected by the school. Completed lessons are sent directly to the school for grading and the necessary guidance. Examinations are given by the school, and the record of his grade is placed on its books.

The cost of these college-contracted courses varies with the institution, but in all cases it is extremely reasonable. The Army pays all lesson costs, while the participant pays only the entrance fee and the cost of textbooks, which usually varies from \$4 to \$20 a course.

### It's Up To You

A good education is essential to your progress in military or civilian life. The Army can put this education before you, but you must make the decision to take advantage of the opportunity.

You can count on the Army's support all the way if you have what it takes to get a sound education. A college degree makes you more valuable to the Army, but more importantly, it also makes you more valuable to society and to yourself. ■





### Legion of Merit

COLONEL: William W. Higgins (3), Harold E. Otiker (1).  
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL: Raymond J. Adams (2), Allen P. Killam, Joe D. Morgan.  
 MAJOR: David L. Fulton.

### Bronze Star Medal

MAJOR: Richard R. Noack.

### Meritorious Service Medal

LIEUTENANT COLONEL: Donald M. Moreau, John S. O'Connor, John E. Prettyman Jr., Eugene H. Walter.  
 MAJOR: Walter R. Jacobson, Ralph R. Myers, Robert W. Patch, Joseph H. Schinstock, George C. Scott Jr., Jerry W. Serratt, William L. Shade, Ronald W. Tasket, Charles L. Wooten.  
 CAPTAIN: Larry E. Caylor, William H. Mahland, John H. Prokopowicz, Dean A. Sterling, Leo B. Virant II, William L. Wilby.  
 FIRST LIEUTENANT: Jeffrey A. Rochlis.  
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 4: Robert N. Antuna.  
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 3: Morris L. Ritter, Allan L. Steward.  
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 2: Ralph E. Broadston, Bobby G. Lancaster, Courtney H. Sampson Jr.  
 COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR: Francis G. Lormand.  
 SERGEANT MAJOR: Paul W. Idso.  
 MASTER SERGEANT: Perry E. Ather-ton, James H. Roberts.  
 FIRST SERGEANT: Dwinal C. Forbes, Arthur C. Zornes.  
 SERGEANT FIRST CLASS: Robert L. Alston, Rodney C. Aton, Ronald M.

Campbell, Robert R. Lesuer, Stephen R. Polesnak, Donald R. Roessling, Richard W. Simpson, Jerold L. Tunncliff.  
 STAFF SERGEANT: Henry A. Hobdy, Robert M. Nelson, Michael D. Weston.  
 SPECIALIST 6: Robert L. Ward.  
 SERGEANT: Robert Allen.  
 SPECIALIST 5: Robert L. Burdic, Joseph H. Filippi, Gary W. McElwee.

### Army Commendation Medal

MAJOR: Lloyd R. Givler (1), George H. Gravy, William H. Halker Jr. (1), Lawrence M. Moberley Jr., Jon M. Riches.  
 CAPTAIN: Ronald W. Boller, Peter J. Casey, John B. Chapman, Larry F. Flinn, Nancy V. Gramkow (ANC), Jean K. Ifland (ANC), Roger F. Williams.  
 FIRST LIEUTENANT: David A. Bodor, Frederick F. Brent Jr., Joseph E. Esposito, Ronald B. Gould, Keith A. Greenfield, Roy D. McGinnis, Gary E. Mitterman, Harold C. Nathan, Richard G. Noble, Paul J. Roerty, Robert J. Trier, Robert L. Wilcox Jr., Stephen J. Wilmes, Barry N. Winslow.  
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 4: Thomas J. Kutz (3).  
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 3: Isiah Parnell, Elbert C. Rathburn (1).  
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 2: Larry G. Decker (2), Lonnie K. Framp-ton, Richard J. Knoll (1), Travis D. Walker (1), Jerry D. Willis.  
 WARRANT OFFICER: Burdette Beebe.  
 COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR: Paul J. Specht (4).  
 MASTER SERGEANT: Alex J. Bernard Jr. (1), James P. Keegan (2), Karl M. Kerr (2), Richard F. Knox (2), James E. McBurney (2), Leonard B. Noel (1), Frederick J. Ring (1), James P. Roach, Lyle E. Russell (2).  
 FIRST SERGEANT: Larry V. Awtry, Richard D. Hamilton, Carl L. McGal-liard (4), John J. McMahon (2), James W. Wadsworth (3), Shelby A. Wooten (2).  
 SERGEANT FIRST CLASS: Norton F. Beecroft, Donald R. Bjorklund, John P. Cramer, Robert J. Forrester, Nicholas A. Fuscick, Harold I. Greenland, Eddie L. Harris, Johnny M. Jones, Arthur A. Lutz, Maceo McKinney, Frederic J. Newell, William K. Notley, John A. Pedigo, Guy L. Pelletier, John C. Perdicaro, Edward D. Petersen, Harlan C. Starkey (1), Ken-neth E. Turlington (1), John G. Van-houtean (1), Stephen L. Woods, David L. Wright (1), Hilario O. Zamarripa (1).  
 STAFF SERGEANT: William M. Bar-ber, Frederick A. Broden, Charles A. Cannon, Wayne E. Chandler, Donald D. Clingerman, Henry H. Dean (1), Gary D. Ellis, James S. Faircloth, Paul Germain, Donald M. Harris, Richard E. Hastings, Alan C. Hayes, Harold A. Hazard, Ter-rence L. Hill, George F. Jessup (1), Robert T. Jones (1), Guy J. Lavigne, Thomas J. McGinty, LaVor Nikolaus,

Owen Perkins, Robert R. Sack, Douglas C. Smith, Dana R. Staples, David A. Stoughton, Merton L. Van Pelt (1), Herman R. Weyrich, Kenny A. White, Earl W. Whittington, Thomas L. Witts Jr. (3), Gary N. Yoshiyama (1).  
 SPECIALIST 6: Robert W. Choate, Louis L. Coyner, John D. Dawkins Jr., Alvin T. Hokamura, Robert C. Porter, William E. Riddle, Richard C. Scarborough, Phil A. Sher, Edward D. Walker, John M. Whytsell, William L. Wilson Jr.  
 SERGEANT: Bruce F. Corby, David J. Hesselbrock, Morris K. Megginson, John P. Nagoda, James A. Walker Jr., Johnny S. Watkins, Lee V. Welch.  
 SPECIALIST 5: Dennis J. Barnett, Charles J. Bornhauser, James T. Clark, Stephen R. Cohen, William J. Connolly, Joseph H. Cooter, Robert E. Easterly, Robert W. Feil, Thad H. Forney, Richard E. Hastings, Michael J. Kocha, Jerry S. Krasser, Charles J. Krumbein, Edward C. McAlarney (1), Dennis J. Moses, Boyd E. Murphy, Candido Naranjo, Wallace B. Newton, Gilbert J. Pappas, Robert W. Selvitelli, Robert D. Sharpe, Patrick P. Souther, William H. Spitzer, Carroll L. Webb, Randall K. Westmoreland, Joseph J. Zarkauskas.  
 SPECIALIST 4: Jerry L. Billingsley, Richard T. Potter, William F. Schrader, Joseph V. Tarulli.

### Retirements

COLONEL: Julian W. Wells, Nicholas E. Sloan.  
 LIEUTENANT COLONEL: Charles E. Wentzel.  
 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 2: Robert B. Craik.

## Vint Hill Housing Gap

Individuals being assigned to Vint Hill Farms Station Va., are warned of its critical on-and-off-post family housing situation. Although construction of 100 new sets of quarters will be completed by November 1971, this will only partially alleviate the situation.

Personnel are urged to leave their families at home or at the old duty station until quarters are available at the station or in the local community.

Since there is also a shortage of guest house facilities, reservations are required several weeks in advance and length of stay is limited to seven days.



# Don't think we're not grateful...

You've given a lot to ASA . . . in fact, a big chunk of your life. And it wasn't always easy.

But we also feel that you've gotten a return on your investment.

Let's face it . . . you've gained skills . . . you've seen parts of this country and the world for the first time . . . you've worked and made friends with some of the finest . . . you've handled responsibility . . . and you know the meaning of pride, loyalty and integrity (and those are important . . . anywhere).

And now the pitch. We need talent . . . skills . . . ideas . . . involvement. We need you. We want to keep you.

How about sticking with the best?

There are more skills to be learned . . . perhaps college to be completed. There are more places to see. There are things like VRBs, pro pay, promotions and pay hikes. There is more responsibility. There is a vital mission to be performed.

Think about it.

**FLARE**